

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Humans need communication in their life, it is used to deliver feeling, desire, knowledge, idea, and information. In communication, people need a language as a tool and it is the method of human communication in spoken or written. Crystal (2008) defines the language is the systematic, conventional use of sounds, signs or written symbols in a human society for communication and self-expression. Humans express their feeling through a language such as by using the sounds, gesture, sign, or in written form. Through communication people can interact and build a relationship each other. Usually, people use the different way in conveying the language, it base on the level of closeness between the speaker and the receiver. Communication is effective when the addresses or receiver understand the role, meaning, and purpose of the language that is given by the speaker, in another word there is no misunderstanding between addresser and addressee.

Using a language in communication is related to the sociolinguistics where it discusses the language and its own in society; the interaction between linguistics and social variable. Nancy (2010) state that sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or it social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation. According to Nababan (1993) Sociolinguistics is a branch of language which studies or discusses the social aspects of language. It is the way of society using a language that includes a

cultural background, cultural norms, historical culture, ethnic, and context. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of study, as certain cultures around the world broaden their base of communication and intergroup and interpersonal relationships become increasingly important. In another word, sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between the language and the society, how the language is used by considering the environment and culture. Patterning is one of the important things in communication, Hymes (1972) states that patterning occurs in three levels, they are societal, group, and individual level. Communication patterns at the social level in terms of function, speech categories, attitudes and conceptions related to language and speakers. At the group level, communication is patterned such as gender, age, social status, and occupation. At the individual level, communication is used to show expression and personality. At this level, communication can clearly describe the speaker's condition.

Every society has their own way in communicating and each language shows the social character of the speaker or address. It shows how close their relationship between one and others. Addresser should know the rule and pattern of one culture of the addresses before they begin to communicate each other. A phenomenon that influenced by patterning in communication is the use of address terms, in another words the rule and pattern in a communication called as address term. It is one of the important communication tools used in society. It is also known as the way people call another person or how people address someone else. Mardiha (2012) states that address term is a linguistic forms that used in the

conversation to address someone to attract their attention or referring to them. For example, in a crowded situation, people will call their friends by using address term such as their first name to get their attention. The term serves as a signal for the intended people to understand each other. It makes it easier for both parties to communicate. Parkinson (1985) argues that address term is words used in communication that refer to the addressee of that speech event, can be very important carriers of social information. Address term is a word or phrase for addressing someone. Crystal (2008) stated that address term is a term used to refer to someone in a direct linguistic interaction, while Kridalaksana (2008) explained address term is a morpheme, word or phrase to refer to someone in social relations implying situational contexts based on the relation between speaker and the addressee.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) address system is the way of people to call or address other people. He argues there are various ways on how people address others such as by using title, first name, last name, etc. The choice of certain types of address term is reflected in the condition of the speaker. For example the use of the title such as “Doctor” or “Professor”, to address other people indicates the least intimate between the speaker and the addressee. It can be concluded that the speaker and the addressee do not know each other and do not have close relationship. Wardhaugh (2006) states there are six types of address systems namely first name (FN), last name (LN), title plus last name (TLN), nick name or pet name (N/P), kinship terms (K), and title only (T). Address terms are influenced by social status, gender, age, family relationship, occupational

hierarchy, race, and degree of intimacy. In addressing others, people know their social status, gender, age, and race to avoid misunderstanding. Addressing someone should base on the context and situation, for example in calling the lecturer in campus is different when someone calling the lecturer as the family.

People who do not belong to the same society will find it difficult to understand the basic rules of how to use the addressing terms of other language. Every culture has their own patterning of address system in communication, the first reason is to mark or to identity someone and to create the politeness. Without Knowing address system in a culture, it can create miscommunication and misunderstanding between addresser and addressees. By knowing address system in a culture, it will produce effective communication and to respect its culture. In this research, the researcher will conduct a research of address system in Gayo Language. Hasan, Thantawi, and Kamaluddin (1980) divide Gayonese into four based on the inhabitation namely *Gayo Lut* who lives around lake Laut tawar; *Gayo Deret or Gayo Lues* who lives around Gayo Lues, *Gayo Alas* who lives around southeast Aceh, and *Gayo Serbejadi* who lives around *Serbejadi-Sembuang Lukup* area. *Gayo* language is the language that used in daily activity by *Gayo* people, but they used several different patterns of language in communication even though they are Gayonese. One of the different patterning is address system. *Gayo* divided into four and each of them uses the different address system in communication. There are similarities and differences of using address system in *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret*. The researcher show the two types

of address system as the preliminary data based on theory of Wardhaugh (2007), it can be seen in the Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Data

Types of Address System	Gayonese Lut	Gayonese Deret
Using Name (First Name and Nick Name)	- Ardini Sipinte Miyen: Ardini (FN) and Pipin (N/P)	- Iwan Ariga Saranate: Iwan (FN)
Using Kinship	- Father: Ama, Bapak - Mother: Ine - Aunty: Bibik - Uncle: Pun, Pak cik,Pak Lah	- Father:Apak, - Mother: Amak - Aunty: Iyu, Makyu, Makcik - Uncle: Ujang, We

In using the name, commonly *Gayo deret* also use the first name (FN) such as Iwan Ariga Saranate, Iwan is used as addressing system and *Gayo Lut* also use the first name (FN) or nick name (N/P) such as Ardini Sipinte Miyen, the first name Ardini is used as first name or Pipin as nick name, Pipin takes as nick name takes from adding the similar letter or change it such as Sipinte to be pipin, Ica to be caca, Redayani to be Rere, and others. In Using address system of kinship term is different, for example to call mother and father, address system of mother in *Gayo Lut* is *Mamak* and Father is *Ama*, *Ayah*, or *Bapak*, Aunty is *Bibik*, Uncle is *Cecek* while in *Gayo Deret*, address system of Mother is *Ine*, Father is *Ama*, *Aman* or *Amang*, Aunty is *Inepun* or *Makcik*, and Uncle is *Pun* or *Pakcik*.

Krisnanda (2017) investigates Javanese address forms relating to kinship terms have been used not only for the member of family but also for other people who do not have kinship terms or even strangers, Javanese address form also has been improved. There are some Javanese address forms are no longer used because its inferiority connotation meaning. Intimacy, solidarity, politeness, and power are the key factors that influence the use of address forms. He missing about other types of address system and the reason of people use address system, he only discussed about one type of address system namely kinship terms where it is only about family context. Wahyuni (2018) investigates the forms of the word greetings based on kinship or family system used by Batak Toba people who live in Padang *Pasir Parupuk Tabing* as nomads. She also only focuses on one type of address system namely kinship term. Mansor (2018) investigates the choices of second person terms of address in the Malay culture. It examines the different patterns of address terms used in a range of communicative situations by interlocutors coming from diverse social backgrounds. The data was taken from Malay movies, there is no observation or interview directly to prove the research. From the three previous studies, there is no conducted study yet about address system in Gayonese, even though some previous studies investigate about address system in a culture such as Wahyuni (2018) in Batak culture, but she did not make comparing the two address system in two or more of address system in Batak cultures, she only focus on one Bataknese namely *Batak Toba*.

In this research, the researcher focused on the address system in Gayonese, specifically address system in *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret*. The research will be a

different research from the previous studies and will be a unique one because there is no study yet about comparing the address system in one ethnic especially in Gayonese. Most research conduct about address system in the movie, comparing one ethnic to another ethnic, or comparing one ethnic to English. It is different because it is how to compare address system only in one ethnic, the society has different address system even though they are Gayonese and live in one region. Many people assume that Gayo people use the same address system in their language even young generation of Gayonese also assume Gayo has the same address system and it makes miscommunication when they speak with another kind of Gayonese. The fact is Gayo language divide into four parts and each of them uses the different address system in communication and it has written in the background above. It is important for researcher to conduct a research about address system in Gayonese to clarify and to inform if Gayonese has different address system, to prevent miscommunication between addresser and addressee. This research is also as anticipation to maintain the various address system of Gayonese, most of Gayonese people especially young generation do not use the Gayonese address system, they prefer to use modern address system such as *Papa Mama* rather than traditional address system because of influence from outside such as the mixing of other cultures and the times. It make the address system is endangered so the researcher believes this research will be one of the research and references to inform the using the address system in Gayonese is important. Also the researcher conducts this research because she is Gayonese and comes from Bener Meriah originally. She is also have family from Gayo Lut and

Gayo Deret, it makes her has many experiences about Gayo language and she will give contribution for her ethnic in Gayo. Then, Gayo people who live in Bener Meriah are dominated by *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret*, they use the different address system in communication although they live in one region.

1.2 The Problems of Study

1. What types of address system in Gayonese *Lut* and *Gayo Deret* in Bener Meriah?
2. How are the address system functions in Gayonese *Lut* and *Deret* realized?
3. Why are the address system in Gayonese *Lut* and *Deret* realized as the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems, the objectives of the study are;

1. to investigate the types of address system Gayonese *Lut* and *Deret* in Bener Meriah,
2. to describe the functions of address system in Gayonese *Lut* and *Deret* and
3. to reason the use of address system in Gayonese *Lut* and *Deret* as the way they are

1.4 The Scope of Study

This research focuses on the use of address system used by Gayo Lut and Gayo Deret people. In other words, there are four types of Gayo namely Gayo Lut, Gayo Deret or Gayo Lues, Gayo Alas, and Gayo Serbajadi but the researcher limited it on the address system of *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret* in Bener Meriah.

Then, the researcher will focus on six types of address system namely using Title only (T) First Name (FN), Last Name (LN), Title plus Last Name (TLN), Nick Name or Pet Name (N/P), and Kinship (K).

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the research findings are expected to enrich the knowledge and references about address system especially address system in *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret*. In addition, the findings are potentially used as reference for further study.

Practically, the findings of the study will give some contribution to;

1. Teenagers of Gayonese in Bener Meriah to use address system to build the communication of *Gayo Lut* or *Gayo Deret*.
2. The Parents of *Gayo Lut* and *Gayo Deret* in Bener Meriah, teach their children to use address system in daily communication.
3. Other researchers, the findings will become the source to conduct the research in the field of sociolinguistics or interest to analyze the address system in other ethnics.